





## Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARVEY, HUGHES & CO.  
Office—East side Third Street, between  
Market and Jefferson.

**POLICE COURT.**—Judge Johnston presiding. Wm. Miller, for being drunk and disorderly, was held to bail in the sum of \$100 for two months. Wm. McKay and James Allen were up on a charge of maliciously stabbing Frank Powell; required to give bail in \$400 each to answer a felony. Lawrence Darnell, Adolph Kensen, Lewis Hilly and James Midendorf took the final oath and became citizens of the United States.

**ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.**—This morning a man named Dempster, a painter by trade, while laboring under mania *a potu* attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to the Hospital, and it is thought he will recover.

**THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW** for April (Leonard, Scott & Co., New York), has come to hand from the publishers. Table of Contents.—Mr. Kingsley on the Study of History; the Sicilian Revolution; Voltaire's Romanism and his Moral; The Universities and Scientific Education; Early Intercourse of England and Germany; The Cotton Manufacture; Maine on Ancient Law; Eton; Austria and her Reforms; Contemporary Literature.

**COUNCIL GUARDS.** ATTENTION!—The members of this company will meet this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the corner of Campbell and Market streets, for regular drill.

**OFFICER THOMAS REAUGH**, about one o'clock to-day, arrested three boys and lodged them in jail, for stealing sundry articles from various places.

**THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.**—The Governor has selected the 20th of June for the election of Congressmen to the extra session. Let our candidates be in the field.

**A large meeting** was held at Frankfort on Thursday, and a new and beautiful flag was raised over the Capitol. Addresses were made by Gen. Combs, John L. Scott and R. T. Jacobs.

**We have received from the publishers** Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for May. Its table of contents is: Cotton, New York Chamber of Commerce, History of the United States Tariffs, Marine Insurance Statistics, Physical Geography of the Sea, Commerce of the Northern India, Iron Ships vs. Wooden. The Wollen and Timber trade of Great Britain, and some other interesting articles.

**Deputy Marshall Barker**, of Jeffersonville, arrested three river thieves named Charlie Rice, Peter Stone and Martin Farley, on this side of the river, and carried them over to Jeffersonville. They had been stealing logs, ropes and other articles, some of which were found upon their persons. They were tried yesterday, and found to be guilty. The arrest was made by the Indiana officer on this shore, none of our police being near at hand to prevent their escape.

**SPRING STATION GUARDS.**—At a meeting held on Saturday last, this company was formed for mutual defense, and the protection of persons and property of its members against lawless violence, and for the maintenance of law and order. Persons residing within the following district are invited to join the organization, to wit: Beginning at the limits of the city of Louisville at the mouth of Muddy Fork; thence east with said creek to the Cave, between Mrs. Key's and Geo. Rudy's; and down the same to the Westport road; thence down the Westport road to Gilman's Point; thence down Burd's and Parks' lane to Beargrass Creek; thence down said Creek to the beginning.

**Wm. C. Williams** was elected Captain, and Thos. S. Kennedy Secretary and Treasurer. The other officers elected are John Thatcher, Richard Veach, Dr. Joe. A. Moore, Wm. H. Meriwether, Joseph Robb, Joshua Parks, Joseph Serb, Jas. A. Dinwiddie, J. H. Lindenberger, B. Ballard, I. L. Hyatt. There will be a meeting of the company for the inspection of arms at the Fair Grounds, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, May 4th. All persons desiring to co-operate with the company are invited to attend.

**At a meeting held by the young men of Butchertown**, at the hall of John Ehrman, for organizing an infantry Butchertown Home Guard, the following officers were elected: Captain, George F. Barth; First Lieutenant, William H. Mcglenery; Second Lieutenant, Henry J. Smith; Third Lieutenant, Edward Bond; First Sergeant, William Tate; Second Sergeant, George W. Stell; Third Sergeant, Miles Sennet; Fourth Sergeant, Thomas Dunn; Flag Sergeant, Gib. Tate; First Corporal, Nick Shuman; Second Corporal, Herman Babe; Third Corporal, William Gregory; Fourth Corporal, Pat. Hawley; Treasurer, George Ernst; Secretary, Charles G. Bauer.

**A TERRIBLE TORNADO.**—A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On Saturday evening last, says the Harrodsburg (Ky.) Press, a violent whirlwind visited the residence of Mr. Jesse Stone, who lives near King's Mill, in Mercer county—tore down the fences, the dwelling house, and all the out buildings, except the kitchen. It happened that Mr. and Mrs. Stone were absent, but seven children were at home; and although the house was torn down to the ground, not one of the children was even slightly injured. This seems almost Providential.

**FOR CONSTABLE.**—We take pleasure in reminding our readers of the Fourth District, composed of the Seventh and Eighth wards, that Robert Hilton is a candidate for the office of Constable. Mr. Hilton is a gentleman of sterling integrity, and we assure the voters of the district, if they elect him, he will discharge the duties of the office to the letter.

**The vibration of the strings of a piano** range from forty to four thousand in number per minute. This has been demonstrated by a machine invented by Cagnard Latour.

**THANKS.**—Mr. Nunnemacher, of the Adams Express Company, has our thanks for St. Louis papers of yesterday.

**Master Frank Erskine** plays Richard III. at Mr. Grierson's benefit to-night.

**Adams Express Co.** has again placed us under obligations for late papers.

**The Duchess of Kent** left personal property to the amount of \$150,000. The Duchess of Kent was the mother of Queen Victoria.

## The Meeting Last Night.

Notwithstanding the appearance of the weather last evening, quite a large assembly of the people met at the Court-house to hear the talented and eloquent speeches.

A call was made for Mr. James Speed, who remarked on taking the stand that Captain Rousseau, whom the gentlemen all expected and desired to hear, was in the hall; but as he was there he could make a few remarks.

We were not here to listen to any one man—Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Rousseau or Mr. Whitaker. It was not the personal interest we might have in any one man however eloquent. Graver and more important duties called us together. It was the existence of our Government, the perils with which it was surrounded, that demanded our attention. It was well to inquire what that Government was. We had in our city a Corporate Government, which exercised its powers in a limited sphere; above this was our State Government, wider in its operations, and higher still and capping the noble edifice, was our Federal Government. Its blessings were as common to us as the air we breathe.

That Government, sanctified by so many recollections, built by the wisdom of our fathers, it was now proposed to destroy, and we were appealed to take part in its destruction. Had it been oppressive? Could any man here say that it had ever laid its finger upon him in anger or oppression. But, said some, the North and South hate each other, because they differed upon the slavery question. He (the speaker) had friends with whom he disagreed upon this question. They had argued it in the social circle. Did it follow that he should hate him who disagreed with him on that question? No. Every relation of friendship might be preserved, and the same government fold its protecting mantle over both.

As the sun and rain fell upon the just and unjust, as seed time and harvest came to each, so might the same common government shelter both beneath its ample wings.

The government was based upon the consent of the governed. The sovereignty rested solely in the people; he little expected to hear gentlemen at this day proposing to yield that sovereignty into the hands of a few—into a sovereignty convention as they style it. It was well to inquire as to what a sovereignty was. It was such as ruled in France—in the Emperor Napoleon—a despot, holding in his hands all the functions of government, of life, and death.

That was what it was proposed to yield up into the hands of a hundred men at Frankfort. That Convention, sovereign and irresponsible, would have it in its power to dispose of everything in the State. Yes, they could pass an act declaring James Speed a traitor, and send him to a committee to drag him from his bed at night and hang him to the lamp post. Our Judges whom we elected were not sovereign, nor our Legislature, nor our Governor. These were bound by laws, and the sovereignty still abided in the people. Were they ready to give it up to a few to dispose of their lives and fortunes? The people now had it, and he believed would retain it. He urged that all good citizens should vote to-morrow for the ticket at the head of our columns, dwelling upon the character of the delegates and the confidence they had from the people.

Mr. Rousseau followed, and, in the beginning, apologized for the necessity that compelled him to speak upon a matter personal to him. He had been charged with uttering the sentiment at Cincinnati, to which place he had gone on a peace mission, that if an army of Kentuckians should invade the free States that they should be hung. Nothing was farther from what he had said. His friend, Judge Pirtle, had been called upon, who had stated that if there were any brigands who wish to invade Cincinnati and murder women and children, they were in holes and caves; they were not above ground. Being unexpectedly called upon, he had said that if such men, men who murdered and robbed, should commit such acts in Cincinnati, he hoped they would hang them and save us the trouble. In this connection he read the following letter:

**Capt. J. H. Rousseau—Dear Sir:** You request us to state as accurately as we can the language used in the short speech recently made by you in Cincinnati. With pleasure we proceed to comply with your request. Judge Pirtle, in his speech, remarked that after his arrival at Cincinnati he had heard through some newspaper or other, that Kentuckians had threatened to go into Ohio and burn the houses and murder the women and children upon the border. He then remarked that he knew of no such brigands in Kentucky. If there were any such, they must be hid in the caves—certainly they were not above ground. Your speech was made after Judge Pirtle had spoken; and in alluding to the men referred to by him as "brigands," you said: "If you people of Ohio have had men among you, keep them at home, and do not allow them to interfere with us. If our had men come into your State to burn your houses and murder your wives and children, hang them and save us the trouble." These remarks were understood by us, and as we believe, by all who were then present, as referring only to such men, on either side of the Ohio river, as were wicked enough to murder upon their neighbors, and burn their houses, and murder their wives and children. This part of your speech seems to have been misconstrued by a few persons in this city. The construction given to it by the Louisville Courier does you great injustice. The editors would not have so understood you if they had been present when your speech was delivered.

Very respectfully,  
R. MURPHY,  
HENRY FLETCHER,  
NAT. WOLFE.

In alluding to the bill for the State Guard, he replied to misrepresentations, that he had doubted its correctness, but being petitioned by some two hundred young men of the city, he had dodged it, the first and only time he had done such a thing, and in so doing he had been actuated by his own doubts. His own mind was not made up. As to voting against the military appropriation, he had never done it. He had, in the Senate, advocated the only bill for appropriation presented.

Mr. Rousseau directed his attention to the condition of affairs in our national government; pointed out the blessings we had drawn from it, growing from a feeble people to a great and prosperous nation. He showed that Kentucky had uniformly opposed the wild movements of the extreme South. He showed clearly that the flag that was insulted was our flag, not that of Mr. Lincoln. It was the flag of every American citizen. He scouted the idea of its belonging to the North alone or to Lincoln. He pointed out that the force were the property of every citizen of Kentucky; they had paid for them out of their pockets; he recalled the fact, that in the South, the secessionists had, before the firing on Fort Sumpter, declared the movement was too slow; that one man, in Lynchburg, had said he would crawl around the square on his knees, to have a drop of blood spilt,

that Virginia might be precipitated into secession. The time came; Fort Sumpter, built by money from the people's pockets, over which waved their flag, commanded by a gallant Kentucky man, Major Anderson, a native of this county, had been fired on. Two thousand ball and shell had been thrown into it. The day after the announcement, a petition was circulated in this city calling on the people to rejoice, that their fort, their flag, and their brother Kentuckian had gone down before the secession fire, and to ask us to join with those who had done it. It was as if one should come to us reeking in the blood of a murdered brother, and say: Lo! I have assassinated your brother; will you not, for this, help me?

We cannot, in our limited space, make a complete synopsis of his speech. It was forcible and convincing, and frequently interrupted with rapturous applause.

Mr. Whitaker, of Shelby, premised his remarks with an explanation of the reasons of his opposition to the State Guard. It was not through opposition to a State Guard, but to the form of the bill. Its chief, the Inspector-General, was appointed by the Governor. The State Guard did not elect him. They had no choice in the matter. He believed that the power of selecting their chief ought to be given to them. He showed that their officers would be ranked by others of the same grade in the Confederate service. He pointed out that the soldier, who might be a poor man, anxious to serve his State, had not even a blanket or knapsack in which to keep his clothes. He had inserted the tax for non-service in the militia at one dollar and a half. This had been cut down to the pitiful sum of ten cents.

He stated as a further reason, that when the secessionists were defeated in their object of calling a convention, they had said—those high in the confidence of the State Government—that when the bill for arming the State was passed, they, the secessionists—would have the arms of the State in their hands, and would coerce the State out of the Union at the point of the bayonet. With such threats above his head he could not vote for the measure.

Mr. Whitaker traced the course of Major Breckinridge from the time he was a brief lawyer in the Northwest. He had been appointed Major over the regiment in which he (Mr. Whitaker) had served in Mexico. He had been sent twice to Congress from the district once represented by the greatest statesman this country ever saw—the immortal Henry Clay. He was chosen Vice President; he was elected Senator for Kentucky before his term as Vice President expired, and not satisfied with the honors clustering thick upon him, he has craved more. The Democratic party, by a great majority, preferred Douglas, but Mr. Breckinridge said you must choose me or the party shall be broken up. It was broken up. The country is to be destroyed because Mr. Breckinridge was not chosen President. It was his selfish ambition that had produced this disastrous result.

Mr. Whitaker, in alluding to Mr. Magoffin, expressed an entire want of confidence in him. No man could tell whether he was Union or disunion, secession or anti-secession. He was not alone in this. A week or so since, while he was pretending to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the Governors of Indiana and Ohio, a regiment of Kentuckians had gone from this city where Magoffin then was, with his knowledge, if not his connivance. They might be supposed to distrust him. It was unfortunate for Kentucky, at this time, that we had such a Governor.

Mr. Whitaker urged the duty of every citizen to maintain the President in the execution of his constitutional duties when he transcended them to punish him as well as any other citizen.

We were compelled, owing to the lateness of the hour, to leave before Mr. Whitaker concluded. His speech was very effective and loudly applauded. Our synopsis, owing to our limited space, is very imperfect. We have not the space to touch upon all the points made. The meeting was a fine one, and everybody was highly pleased.

**THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR. GRIERSON.** Mr. Grierson, the worthy stage manager of the theatre, takes a benefit to-night, and we believe, his first one in Louisville. The bill he presents is remarkable for its varied attractions. Master Frank Erskine appears as Richard III., Miss Jennie Hight dances Dixie Land, there is a song by B. Boutwell, a Dutch song by Mr. Look, a dance (Army and Navy) by Mr. Williams, a melody dance by Mrs. Frank Graham, a recitation by Mr. Watson, and a grand trial dance for a silver cup by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Mitchell. The grand feature of the evening, however, is the old comedy of "The Review," with the three famous comedians, Dawson, Sidney Smith and Scallan, all in the piece. Mr. Smith, who has remained over to play for the benefit, appears as "Looney McTowler," Mr. Scallan as "Caleb Quoten," and Dawson as "John Lumps." Grierson playing "Deputy Bull," a cast unsurpassed. The performances conclude with the musical comedy of "A Day in Paris"—Miss Jennie Hight in five characters and Sidney Smith as the comic servant—an immense bill.

**Professor Lowe**, the famous acrobat, will make another ascension from Cincinnati in a few days, carrying with him a number of passengers. He hopes to reach New York city before descending.

**The New York Herald** figures up the amount of State, municipal and individual aid donated to the government in the last fortnight at \$29,000,000.

**Water and gas pipes** made of paper prepared with bitumen, have been invented and used in France. They are very cheap, and will bear an enormous pressure.

**The Chicago Evening Journal** enlarged its borders on Monday, by the addition of a column in width, and at the same time changed a new dress.

**Right Reverend Bishop Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk** died at his residence in New York on Tuesday, aged seventy years.

**HINT TO THE VOLUNTEERS.**—An old soldier, who has seen service, says: Do not wear cotton socks; your feet will be blistered by a six hours' march. Wear woolen socks, and if you find the means to dip the soles in melted tallow before starting, your feet will not be blistered at all.

**MARRIED.**—George Good and Mollie Fletcher, both of this city, were married in Cincinnati on Thursday. Good for Mollie.

**Seventy-six Sisters of Mercy** in Providence have tendered their services for hospital duty, in attendance upon the Rhode Island regiment.

## Special Dispatches.

Dispatches from Baltimore say that the blockade of Virginia ports is complete. The Merchants of Baltimore petitioned the Legislature yesterday (the 3d) to re-bell the destroyed bridges.

**John H. Dike**, Captain of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, publishes a card fully exonerating the authorities of Baltimore from any participation in or sympathy with the mob.

**Senators Cuyler and Cummins** had a personal colloquy yesterday in the Senate Chamber of Ohio.

There are now ten thousand Federal troops at Annapolis and Perryville, Maryland.

A movement of troops will soon be made toward Alexandria by the Government to secure the Custom-house there.

The war news at Cairo on the 21st was quieting down. "Fort Cairo" has been taken, although reports were circulated that Cairo would be attacked that day.

There are now there 5,250 troops, 30 pieces of cannon, a full supply of guns, ammunition, &c. A messenger from Columbus and Paduch reports the excitement in those places abating, and the citizens taking a more rational view of things.

Important correspondence passed between Colonel Prentiss, commandant of the forces here, and the President of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

The tenor of the correspondence has relieved the minds of many of our citizens and shippers.

There is not a dollar in cash in the U. S. treasury at this moment. \$500,000 in gold is on the road there from New York. Acceptances are issued in payment of warrants.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 30th instant, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for nearly \$14,000,000 of stock of the United States, under the act of June, 1850, authorizing a loan, and providing for the redemption of the treasury notes.

**MALICIOUS ARREST.**—The Prosecuting Witness. A young man named George Hazen, a native of Cincinnati, says the Press, but for some years a dealer in horses in the Southern States, was yesterday arrested on a charge of treason. The prosecuting witness was a "roundy," who, under the garb of friendship, had succeeded in gaining the confidence of an elderly woman, the aunt of Hazen, who had, before his arrival here, some fears of his loyalty. The warrant was sworn out by the prosecuting witness on the information he had thus received, and so plainly did the whole affair exhibit the existence of a conspiracy that the Marshal did not serve the warrant until the next day after it was sworn out.

When taken to the United States Court-room the prisoner requested to be introduced to the prosecuting witness, and he was presented to him by the Marshal; but instead of taking him by the hand, he knocked him down with his fist and then struck him several blows with a cane. The general opinion is that the castigation was merited. The whole affair will be investigated.

**The Cincinnati Daily Press** will again commence her Sunday issue to-morrow.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Pensacola, says a stage of six months is expected before Fort Pickens is taken.

The balance of the stock of Osborne & Co. will be closed out this morning by Mr. C. C. Spencer, at their family grocery store, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson. The staple articles are yet to be had.

**KENTUCKY SHARP-SHOOTERS.**—A meeting of this company will be held at Mr. Zeelher's, on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, this evening at eight o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling the names of persons who wish to join the company. This company is composed of none but good marksmen and has some of the best shots in the city.

A gentleman in New York asked one of the Massachusetts volunteers how many were going from that State. "How many?" was the reply, "we are all going."

About 55,000 troops have left or passed through New York city, on their way to Washington.

It is said that there are now 6,300 members of the various ward Home Guards of Cincinnati.

**KILLED.**—Robert Purdy, Esq., was thrown from his buggy, in Memphis, a few days since, and died from the injuries received, on Wednesday.

**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, SILKS, ETC., AT COST.**—Among the many goods which we are selling at decided bargains, we call particular attention to our stock of silks, comprising an elegant assortment of black and colored, figured and plain silks of every variety, which will be sold at cost and less than cost.

Also, our stock of linen goods, viz: Linen sheetings, damask, diaper, toweling, napkins, doilies, with a general assortment of housekeeping goods.

Also, our stock of hosiery, gloves, fans, parasols, embroideries, lace, linen handkerchiefs, &c., together with our entire stock of goods, must and will be sold.

**DR. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.** The great success of this medicine has been an inducement for others to manufacture innumerable kinds of Bitters, with which the whole country has for many years been flooded. The number and variety that has been offered to the public, since the introduction of Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters may be counted by thousands; and not one of which can be named, that is now existing, that was introduced even twenty years later than the origin of this medicine. They suddenly appeared, with flimsy announcements of their remarkable virtues, but as quickly departed, and were seen no more.

Sold by Raymond & Tyler.

**Physicians** say that Davis' Pain Killer is one of those nice little articles which is calculated to relieve an immense amount of suffering incident to human life. Its action on the system is, many times, like magic; so instantaneous the pain is gone at once. Just try it, everybody.

For sale by O. H. Stratton.

**Attention, Company B, HOME GUARD!** YOU ARE HEREBY DIRECTED TO MEET AT your armory, tonight, on business of importance. Particular attendance is required.

**Spring Caps.** A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT COLORED "What a Fright!"

WHERE IS THE MOTHER THAT WOULD LIKE to have that remark applied to her "what a fright" she would be if she saw her child in such a "fright" as "What a Fright!"

**Colored Soft Hats.** THE LARGEST STOCK AND FINEST ASSORTMENT of the kind ever offered in the city, at

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## Railroad Matters.

## DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

**JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.**  
FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.  
To Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago.  
Daily Express, leaving at 7:30 A. M.  
Passenger Train, leaving at 12:30 P. M.  
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